Commissioner of Navigation and Chairman of the State Congress Committee.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: nominations:
Thomas F Bayerd to be Ambas-ader Extraordinary
and Pleuphoten hery to Great Striam.
William 7. Gary of Gorgat Striam.
William 7. Gary of Gorgat De Attorney of the
United States for the routhern district of Georgia.
the
United States for the Northern dustrict of Georgia.
the United States for the Northern dustrict of Georgia
theory of, Denis of California to be Attorney for the
Fouthern district of California, Thomas J. Alli-on of North Carolina to be Marshal of
the United States for the Western district of North
Carolina. harolina.
Frank Leverett of Georgia to be Marshal of the United
Rates for the Southern district of Georgia.
William II. McCabe to be Pustmuster at Cosbecton.

States for the Southern district of Georgia.

William II. McCabe to be Pustimaster at Coshecton.

William II. McCabe to be Pustimaster at Coshecton.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell to-day appointed 188 fourth-class Postmasters, and of this number 85 were to fill vacancies caused by removals. The largest number appointed from any one State was 45 in Indiana, which involved 11 removals. In Kentucky there were 24 appointments and 10 removals, in West Virginis 14 appointments and 10 removals.

Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Herman Kretz of Penusylvania appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, vice Gen. McCauloy resigned. Mr. Kretz was chief of the mail division of the Treasury during Secretary Manning's and Secretary Fairchild's administration. Ho will assume charge April 1.

Mr. John Nichols, chief of the mail division. Treasury Department, to-day tendered his resignation. His successor will be named during the next few days.

Three omore applications have been filed in the Department of Agriculture for the assistant secretaryship. They are: Dr. J. A. Meyers of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, ex-Gov. George W. Gilck of Ransas, and J. H. Feanman of Mississippi. F. Bayard, who returned from Boston last night, said that his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain was not unexpected, and that he will probably accept the honor.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

No Diminution of the Crowds at the White

WARHINGTON, March 30.-It is evident, from the large attendance at the White House today, that the office seekers do not wish to go home just yet. They think it is all very well for the President to say "Why don't these people go home?" but feel that he does not appre ciate how mortifying it would be for them to go back to their neighbors with their ambi tions unrealized. Many have not the means to defray the expenses of a homeward trin. and they will linger around Washington, hoping for something to turn up. Notwithstanding the suggestions thrown out by the President yesterday that he could not accomplish much while his office is continually filled with callers, a big batch of nominations was sent to the Senate to-day, giving the unrecognized but still expectant patriots renewed hope.

Long before the doorkeepers shot back the bolt on the front door and announced that the White House was open for the business part of the day, there was a crowd outside carefully reading the printed rules governing the admission of callers. The rush did not begin as promptly to-day as yesterday, but there was a steady stream of visitors from 10 o'clock until 1:15. They were received in the big room. and the Cabinet room was again used as a waiting apartment. Representative Holman of Indiana headed the largest delegation of the day. There were over a dozen men in his party, all of whom were typical Westerners. They were soft hats, store clothes, and chin whiskers, with their upper lips shaved clean. Nearly all of the Western and Southwestern men who come to Washington wear beards of

As the morning passed on many familiar faces were observed among those who sought an audience with the President. Representative Patterson of Tennesses, who has just finished his first term in Congress, is one of the "regulars." He was on hand this morning, accompanied by several constituents, including Judge Snead of Tennessee, who would like to come Consul at Edinburgh. It was doubtless his intention to impress every one around the Executive Mansion with his courtly manners. He is a very tail man, somewhat resembling Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. He wore a cust cut after the style of garment an Episcopal minister wears. His long hair was tossed carelessly back from his high forehead. As he entered the door, down stairs, he bowed low to the ushers. Up stairs he bowed still lower to a group of newspaper men standing at the head of the stairway. As he passed into the Cabinet room he gave his hair an extra toss with both hands, until it almost stood on ends. His magnificent bearing so impressed the President that he promised to consided the Judge's application when the Edinburgh Consulship is taken up. After Mr. Patterson had escorted the Judge out of the White House, the Judge broke away and came back to take another look at the President's home. He was rewarded for his trouble by seeing Mrs. Cleveland enter her earriage with Baby Ruth and start for a morning drive. less his intention to impress every one around

President's home. He was rewarded for his trouble by aseing Mrs. Cleveland enter he carriage with Baby Ruth and start for a morning drive.

When the crowd was at its height a thin, wiry man, with sharp features, blond hair, and and was received by the President with a laugh, a hearty handshake, and a "Howy do, howdy do. Am glad to see you. Have not seen you for a long time." The visitor was Mr. Bryan McSwyny of Naw York, who had called to see his friend. The visitor was Mr. Bryan McSwyny of Naw York, who had called to see his friend the reviewing stand after the inauguration procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grew very impatient to-day as the President grid had been procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grid had been procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grid had been procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grew very impatient to-day as the President grid had been procession and procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grid had been procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grad had been procession and after the inauguration procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President grad had been processed to the president grad had been processed to the president grad had been processed to the president grade and the procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting the procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting the procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting the procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting the procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting the procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting the procession had passed by the procession had do, howdy do. Am glad to see you. Have not seen you for a long time." The visitor was Mr. Bryan McSwyny of New York, who had called to see his friend, the President, not having seen him since he grasped his hand along with a thousand other good Democrats as Mr. Cleveland left the reviewing stand after the inauguration procession had passed by. The crowd in waiting grew very impatient to-day as the President chatted with Mr. McSwyny, and they wondered what it was all about. The New Yorker did not enlighten them, but he went away with a happy smile. It is rumored that Mr. McSwyny has been encouraged by the friendliness of the President's greeting to put in an application for the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Second New York district. a place which he might have had eight years ago had not his friend, Ed Sullivan, got in ahead of him.

One of the most conspicuous visitors to-day was Mr. John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina financier, now a resident of New York. Mr. Calhoun was a member of the devoted little band of Clevelandites, including Henry Villard, Don M. Dickinson, and a few others, who made several visits to Congress last winter and endeavored to dictate the financial policy of Congress. The Colonel's shining slik tils was in striking contrast with the dingy wool hats of so many of those who brushed against his elbow in the crowded corridor this morning. He looked like a Fifth avonue swell, dressed in his Faster elothes. His long-skirted frock coat was cut in the latest style, his patent leather shoes glistened, his tan-colored gloves were irosh and new, and his overcoat was thrown gracefully over his left arm, leaving his right hand free to give his iron-gray mousiache an additional twirl before he entered the White House, He first applied to Private Secretary Thurbre to arrange an interview for him with the President, chatted a while, and concluded his call by recommending a personal friend for an appointment in one of the departments in Washington.

After the Congressional hours were over the Pre

After the Congressional hours were over the President devoted an hour or more to other President devoted an hour or more to other visitors.

At the Treasury Department to-day the following New York applications were recorded: It. P. Moore of New York, to be Superintendent of Repairs at the New York Custom House: George M. Kelley of Brooklyn, to be Superintendent of Immigration or Commissioner of Immigration, both of which offices have been filled: James J. Gallagher of New York, to be Chief of the Repairs Division of the Supervising Architect's office: James H. Cox of New York, to be the Third Auditor of the Treasury. Mark J. Bunnell of Danswille desires to be retained as a chief of the military division, in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. Major Bunnell is a badly wounded soldier, to whom a gold medal and a membership on the roil of honor has been awarded for gallantry on the field of battle.

No Typhus on the Lake Superior. The steamshir Lake Superior, which left at steerage passengers apparently ill with typhus

or typhoid fever, arrived yesterday. She has one steerage and six second cabin passengers. Capt. Stewart and the ship's surgeon expressed surprise when they heard the report that two of the ship's 473 passengers landed at Halifax were down with typhus. Capt. Stewart attributed the illness of the two Danish immigrants to the overeating of cannod surdines and lobsters on the wharf at Halifax.

cannot surdines and lobsters on the wharf at Halifax.

Hearth Officer Jenkins fumigated the Lake Superior and carefully inspected her steerage quarters. She was in fine sanitary condition. Every member of the crew was in good health. All of the passengers landed at Halifax were beandinavians and English.

More typhus fever was discovered resterday afternoon. Two cases were reported at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. Both were women. They were:

Lyman, Ellen, 50, 45 Hamilton street, removed from Charity Hospital.

Mills. Annie, 38, 15 Howery, taken from Believue Hospital.

One case of small-pox was reported. Thomas Waish, 19, of 57 Spring street.

After a night with the boys
Yours for a clear head-Bromo Seltzer .-- 4de.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

POINTS THAT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ARRITRATORS IN PARIS.

Great Britain Denies that Russia Has Attempted to Exercise Any Exclusive Jurisdiction Over Behring Sen Since 1825, when, in Consequence of the Protents o England and the United States, She Unconditionally Withdrew Mer Pretensions and Concluded Treatles with Those Nations watch Recognized Their Right to Navigate and Fish in the Non-Territorial Waters of the Sen-Both the United States and Great Britain Ask for Damage

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The cases and counter cases of the United States and Great Britain. inder the treaty to arbitrate the Behring Sea difficulties between the two countries, were simultaneously sent to the Senate to-day and to the Houses of Parliament in London. The case and counter case for the United States were prepared by the Hon. J. W. Foster, exsecretary of State, assisted by Mr. Alex. Porter Morse of this city, Mr. Coudert of New York, and others, and with the argument of counsel and accompanying documents make six volumes. Two of these were portfolios of maps and photographs of the seal rookerles investigated the subject of seal life under the treaty. It also included diplomatic correpondence on the general subject, and the evidence secured by the Behring Sea Seat Commission. The summary of the claims made for the United States is as follows:

"That prior and up to the time of the cession and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea, and also asserted and exercised throughout that sea the right to prevent, by the employment. when necessary, of reasonable force, any in-

vasion of such exclusive rights. "That Great Britain, not having at any time resisted or objected to such assertions of exclusive right, or the exercise of such power, is to be deemed as having recognized and assented to the same.

"That the body of water now known as the Behring Sea was not included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1822 between Great Britain and Russia, and that after said treaty, and down to the time of the cession to the United States, Russia continued to assert the same exclusive rights and to exeroise the same exclusive power and authority as above mentioned.

"That all rights of Russia in respect to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and the United States, and all the power and authority pos-sessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights, passed unimpaired to the United States under that treaty.

"That the United States have such a property and interest in the Alaskan seal herd as to justify the employment by that nation,upon the high seas, of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such herd, and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States and that all the acts and proceedings of the United States done and had for the purpose of protecting such property and interest, were justifiable and stand justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain by the payment of the amount of the losses of the United States, or such other sum as may be deemed to be just; or

"That should it be considered that the United States have not the property or interest asserted by them, it be then decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the adoption and enforcement against the citizens of either nation of such regulations, to be designed and prescribed by the arbitrators, as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high seas of any seals belonging to the said (Alassan seal) herd."

The case for Great Britain, as set forth by Sir Charles Tupper, the British agent, was as follows:

"That Behring Sea, as to which the question "That Behring Sea, as to which the question arises, is an open sea, in which all nations of the world have the right to navigate and flah, and that the rights of navigation and fishing cannot be taken away or restricted by the mere declaration or claim of any one or more nations; they are natural rights, and exist to their full extent unless specifically modified, controlled, or limited by treaty.

"That no mere non-use or absence of exercise has any effect upon, nor can it in any way impairfor limit, such rights of nations in the open seas. They are common rights of all mankind.

mankind.
"That in accordance with these principles, and in the exercise of these rights, the subjects and vessels of various nations did from the earliest times visit, explore, navigute, and trade in the sea in question, and that the exercise of these natural rights continued with-

and unlimited by any treaty or bargain whatever.

"That from the year 1867 down to the year 1866 the United States, while they lawfully and properly controlled and legislated for the shores and territorial waters of their newly acquired territory, did not attempt to restrict or interfere with the rights of other nations to avigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of Behring Sea or other parts of the Pacific Ocean.

or interfere with the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of Behring Sea or other parts of the Pacific Ocean.

That, under changed conditions of territorial ownership, and in view of certain new circumstancess which had arisen in consequence of the growth of the industry of pelagic sealing in non-territorial waters, the United States reverted, in the first instance, to certain claims based upon those of the Russian ukase of 1821, which the United States, together with Great Britain, had successfully contested at the time of their promulgation; but in the course of the discussions which have arisen these exceptional claims to the control of non-territorial waters were dropped, and in their place various unprecedented and indefinite claims have been put forward, which appear to be based upon an alleged property in fur seals as such.

Finally, that while Great Britain has from the first strenuously and consistently opposed all the foregoing exceptional pretensions and claims, she has throughout been favorably disposed to the adoption of general measures of control of the fur seal fishery, should these be found to be necessary or desirable, with a view to the protection of the fur seals, provided that such measures be equiliable and framed on just grounds of common interest, and that the adhesion of other powers be secured as a guarantee of their continuance and impartial execution.

In the counter case the counsel of Great Britain treat of the property claim set up by the United States, and, say that "the laws or natural history and the common interests and that the adhesion of other powers be secured as a guarantee of their continuance and impartial execution.

In the counter case the counsel of Great Britain treat of the property claim set up by the United States, and, say that "the laws or natural history and the common interests of manking have no ecessary and the waters over which the regulations should extend, referred to in article 7 of the treaty, counsel for Great Br

The Government of her Britannic Majesty have adduced these arguments under protest, and without prejudice to their contention that the arbitrators cannot enter upon or consider the question of the proposed international regulations until they have adjudicated upon the five questions enumerated in article ti, upon which they are, by the terms of the treaty, required to give a distinct decision, and upon the determination of which alone depends the question whether they shall enter upon the subject of regulations."

The British case proper consists of five volumes, four of which are in the nature of appendices to the case itself, and the counter case comprises three volumes.

Both parties file claims for damages, the United States for losses to its revenue and on account of the losses to the Alaskan Commercial Company because of the reduced number of skins taken, owing to the diminution of the herd by the pelagic scaling of British vessels, and Great Britan on account of losses to the owners of the vessels seized by the United States.

RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

The Text of the Document and the Correspondence Soon to Be Made Public. WASHINGTON, March 30.-The criticisms that have been made upon the Russian treaty. whether just or not, have had the effect of putting the Senate on the defensive, and it is inderstood that when it is finally decided to give the treaty out, it will be accompanied by he draft of the convention as it came to the Senate, so that a comparison may be made between the treaty as ratifled and the one upon which the Senate acted. Accompanying this will be the correspondence, for it is under-stood to-day that the State Department has given its consent to the publication of the communications that passed between the representatives of the contracting powers. Mr. Butler, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was absent yesterday, or it is probable that the treaty would have been released then. Extraordinary care has been taken that this treaty should be kept as a profound secret, and it has been almost impossible to get anything like an accurate statement of its terms.

The most recent treaty previously made by this Government bearing upon the extradition of criminals was that made with Belgium in 1882, and that contains a clause that is said by Senators to be almost identical with the "political clause" of the treaty under discus-"political clause" of the treaty under discussion. The treaty with Belgium contains the most elaborate reference to crimes of a political nature. An additional clause provides that "a person who has been surrendered on account of one of the common crimes or offences mentioned shall consequently in no case be prosecuted and punished in the State to which his extradition has been granted on account of a political crime or offence committed by him previously to his extradition, or on account of an act connected with such political crime or offence, unless he has been at liberty to leave the country for one month after having been tried, and, in case of condemnation, for one month after having seen pardoned.

It is understood that this provision is in the Russian treaty, but it was asserted upon the floor of the Senate that extradition to Belgium and to Russia, under treaties of precisely the same wording, meant two vastly different things.

A prominent Republican Sonator, who has

same wording, meant two vastly different things.

A prominent Republican Sonator, who has been pronounced in his opposition to the ratification of the treaty with Russia, makes the statement that the new treaty, not only with Russia, but with France, bears the semblance of a deliberate effort to hoister up, or at least strengthen the cause of the United States in certain delicate diplomatic negotiations now in progress. "In other words," said he, "we purchased our present Bebring Sea seal fisheries of Russia, a party to one of these treaties. Our differences with England are about to be settled by the High Court of Arbitration at the Capitol of the nation which is a party to the other treaty, and has also named one of the arbitrators. It looks very much to me like a deliberate attempt to violate the rights of human liberty and return human beings into what is worse than slavery in order that we may protect a few seals."

FOR PUBLIC PRINTER,

Many Applicants for the Office Among Prac-

WASHINGTON, March 30.-The office for which some of the strongest pressure is being brought to bear upon the President is that of Public Printer. Although the salary is not large (\$4,000) in comparison with the responsibilities, for which a bond of \$100,000 is required, the patronage is immense, and this makes it so much sought after. He has also the purchasing of all the machinery and material deemed necessary, and controls an expenditure running up into hundreds of housands of dollars a year. He is also the Government bookbinder.

With the exception of Mr. Benedict of New York, appointed by Mr. Cleveland eight years ago, and whose brother, Gilbert, is now a candidate for the office, the Public Printers have usually been selected from the West. The incumbent, Mr. Frank W. Palmer of Chicago, i an old Western printer and editor, and stands well with the Typographical Union. The Typographical Union question enters largely into the contest. Some of the applicants have dislike to organized labor; others have been fought by unorganized labor because of their union records. It is certain that the typographical unions will have a good deal to say in the matter. They will be backed up by all the other branches of organized labor in the country. The unions of many large cities have already taken action, having sent delegates to the White House to represent their side of the question. The practical printers who have applied for the office are these who have applied for the office are their George Chance of Philadelphia, President of Typographical Union No. 2. He represented that city in the International Typographical Union at its session in Chicago in 1870 and in Washington the following year. His hobby is international copyright, and he has visited Washington on soveral occasions in the interest of that measure. He spoke for Cleveland in the campaigns of 1884, 1883, and 1892. He is backed by Chairman Harrity and Editor Singerly. Hulbert Payne of Brooklyn, foremen of the Engle. in the matter. They will be backed up by al.

Chairman Harrity and Editor Singerly.

Hulbert Payne of Brooklyn, foreman of the Book.

L. J. Washburn, formerly a proof reader on the Heraid and World of New York. He is endorsed by Typographical Union No. (1.

John Francy of Buffalo, for some years State Factory Inspector. He has been a delegate to the International Typographical Union, and is endorsed by the labor press and bodies of New York State.

William Amison of Nashville, three times President of the International Typographical Union and a member of the Childs-Drexel Home Board.

Will Lambert of Austin, Tex., backed by Senator Mills. He was a delegate to the international meeting at Atlanta in 1830, and is a member of the Childs-Drexel Home Board.

A partial list of the publishers is as followed: Harsell of North Carolina, backed by Senator Hansom; Wetzel of Ohio, backed by Representative Outhwaite; J. J. O'Donnell of Chicago, who claims to be both printer and bookbinder: Richard Ennis of St. Louis, head of the firm of R. & T. A. Ernis, blank book manufacturers; Gilbert Benedict, head of the firm for R. & T. A. Ernis, blank book manufacturers; Gilbert Benedict, head of the firm for R. & T. A. Ernis, blank book manufacturers; Gilbert Benedict, lete Public Printer; M. B. McAbee of Chicago, who has the endorsement of the Illinois electors, Vice-President Stevenson, and the delegation in Congress.

MOWRY FOR COLLECTOR OF THE PORT A Nomination that, it is Said, Would Pleas

the New York Senators. Washington, March 30 .- It is said that Senator Murphy is, as far as he thinks wise, expressing himself in favor of Mr. Mowry of Syracuse for Collector of the Port of New York. With no man allied in politics to the President is the Senator on more cordial terms, and there is no doubt that Mr. Mowry's appointment would give him great satisfac tion. He is not misled in believing that Mr. Mowry would betray the political power of the office, if appointed to it as a Cleveland man but the Senator is convinced that as Collector Mr. Mowry would not employ the vast patron age he would control to widen the breach between the factions. The Senator does not doubt that he would be fairly and honorably treated under such circumstances. With William A. Poucher of Oswego, John D. Kernan of Utica. or liobert Greier Monroe of New York in the Custom House. Senator Murphy has reason to know that it would be war to the knife.

has reason to know that it would be war to the knife.

Mr. Mowry earned the gratitude of Senator Hill and Senator Murphy in May last by refusing to countenance the anti-anapper movement, despite the known preference he entertained for Cleveland as a Presidential candidate. Had a contest been decided on by Cleveland. Had a contest been decided on by Cleveland's friends in the February Convention, Mr. Mowry would have been in it heart and soul, but he believes firmly in regularity in party matters and has no taste for kicking on the back seats. He is the kind of a Democrat Senators Hill and Murphy like, no matter what his relations to the President are.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. It Is Not

INDICATIONS THAT THE SENATE MAY ADJOURN WITHIN TEN DAYS.

It Will Not Go Into the Business of Inves tignting the Characters of Senator Charged With Embessiement or Bribery The President Not to Allow Congressmen to Parcel Out the Offices in Their Respective States - Dr. Senner Sworn In. Washington, March 30.-It is quite probable

that, after discussing and acting upon the pending cases of the appointed Senators and disposing of such nominations as President Cleveland may make in the mean time, the extraordinary session of the United States enate will adjourn in ten days or two weeks without going into the business of investigating the character of its various members charged with embezzlement, bribery, forgery, and other more or less serious crimes. The determination not to wash the dirty linen in publie is understood upon both sides of the chamber, and there is alrady a feeling among the leaders, amounting almost to a formal understanding, that it would be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone. The plan of the Democratic Senators to offset Senator Hoar's proposed investigation of Senator Roach by smoking out Senator Power and making other Republicans uneasy in their minds has been eminently successful. This piece of adroit party management is generally attributed to that shrewd manager. Senator Gorman, who proudly and justly enjoys the honors of having killed the Force bill. Mr. Gorman's opposition to the proposed investigation of Mr. Roach to the proposed investigation of Mr. Roach is based on the single proposition that the United States has no legal or constitutional right to inquire into the record of a man charged with having committed a crime prior to his election to the Senate and having no connection whatever with such election. Were the title of Mr. Roach to his seat in the Senate questioned by anybody, the Democrats would at once conceds the propriety of an investigation. This not being the case, they hold that the North Dakota Senator reads his little as clear as any member of the body.

This is the view heid by some of the best lawyers, although strict party men, on the liepublican side of the Chamber. Senator Sherman, admitted to be the ablest Republican in the Senate, is of this opinion, and states it openly among his colleagues. Senator Hawley, a Republican of the most radical kind, and also an housest, fair-minded man, believes as Mr. Sherman does. So do many other Republicans, and within the past day or two they have told Penator Hoar so in very plain language. They opposed the introduction of his resolution comes to a vote he will find himself deserted by his party colleagues.

The Senate has no business on hand of sufficient importance to prolong the season, and the indications are that early in the coming month a resolution will be sent to President Cleveland informing him that the Senate stands ready to adjourn, and asking him if he has any further communications to make. Mr. Cleve-and will reply that he has not, and then the extraordinary session will adjourn. is based on the single proposition that

Ex-Secretary Bayard's appointment as Min ister to England, the first of the newly au thorized Ambassadors, puts at rest all goseli therized Ambassadors, puts at rest all goselp as to the office-holding intentions of William C. Whitney. The two places for which Mr. Whitney has been so persistently named, the English and French missions, having been filled, the opinion is general in Washington that Mr. Whitney is determined to remain a private citizen. Mr. Isayard, it is well known, was much averse to necepting the Ann-bassadorship, solely because of the fact that he is a man of very limited means and unable to maintain in London, on his salary of \$17.500, an establishment in keeping with the dignity of his high office. Mr. Bayard has a large lamily and a small income, and during all the years that he was resident of Washington as Senator and Cabinet Minister he lived in an unpretentious house and entertained in a very modest way. He never left obliged, however, to open his house to the entire world of Washington, social, official, and political, as Cabinet officers do generally, and confined his hospitality to his iriends and to such infrequent entertainment as his position as Secretary of State made imperative. A prominent Delaware Democrat said to-day in speaking of Mr. Bayard's new appointment that Scantor Gray would gladly have resigned his seat to take a place in the Cabinet, and thus make way for the election of Mr. Bayard as his successor, but for the lact, well known in Delaware, that the present Legislature contains a majority of anti-Bayard men, a fact that was ascertained by a careful canvass. as to the office-holding intentions of William

A member of the House is authority for the statement that the President will not allow Congress delegations to apportion the Federal Congress delegations to apportion the Federal offices in their respective States. A number of State delegations have united in endorsing states prepared by them distributing the offices according to mutual agreement. The Congressman who is the authority for the report that the slates would not stand in their entirety, asked Mr. Cleveland this morning what he proposed to do with reference to these prepared slates. "I will smash them." Is the answer attributed to the President. This information spread dismay among the mombers of those state delegations who have united in apportioning out effice in their Stater.

A strong pressure is being brought to hear on Mr. Cleveland to have him select a Commissioner of Pensions from a State east of the missioner of Pensions from a state east of the Alleghanies. Those who are exerting their influence to this end, argue that the West has had the office too many times, and that it is now the turn for the East. Mr. Claveland has given no sign as to his selection, if he has made any, but he has intimated that the new Commissioner will be a young man of known ability, not too closely allied to practical polities.

The political war in the South Carolina dele gation in Congress goes merrily on. The regation in Congress goes merrily on. The reform element, headed by Senator Irby, held ... conference to-day, at which were present six of the eight members of the delegation. Senator Butler and Representative Brawley, who are conservatives, did not attend. The distribution of the Federal patronage, which is one of the issues involved, was considered, and a slate was made up for the consideration of the appointing power. Notwithstanding the President's avowed determination to smash Congress slates, reform candidates were named for the United States Marshal, Col'ector of Internal Revenue, District Attorney, and Collector of Customs at Beaufort. They refrained from selecting a candidate for Collector of the Port of Charleston, conceding that office to Representative Brawley, who represents the Charleston district. It is understood that the President is annoyed by "Headsman" Maxwell's action in "blacklisting" the four South Carolina Congressmen elect, who are put down by Mr. Maxwell as third party men. The Intention of the President is to try and bring about a harmonious feeling between the two wings of the South Carolina Democracy, and his idea was to delay action in that State until a further effort at harmony had been made. At the conference to-night the reformers decided to stand together, even if they have to lose all of the Federal patronage. They propose to fight out the campaign of 1894 on the same line of policy that now influences them, and they intend to defeat Senator Butler for reelection if they eam. Goy. Tilliman will be their candidate for the Senatorship.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the new Immigration Commissioner at the port of New York, ar-rived here this morning, and to-day had an rived here this morning, and to-day had an interview with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Spaniding. The Doctor afterward went to the White House to pay his respects to Mr. Cleveland. In reply to Dr. Senner's thanks for the President's courtesy and consideration. Mr. Cleveland said:

"All Iask is that you give us a clean, straightforward administration."

Dr. Senner took the oath of office at the Treasury Department late this afternoon. He left for New York to-night, and will assume charge on Saturday morning.

Secretary of State Gresham sent the following letter to Minister Lincoln at London by to-night's mail:

Washington, March 80, 1898.

to-night's mall:

Washington, March 80, 1898.

Hem. Folert T. Liecola, United States Minister to Great Britain.

Sign: I duly laid before the President your letter of the 25th ultimo, tendering your resignation of the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and am now directed by him to inform you that it has been accepted. In doing no the President directs me to make suitable expression of his high appreciation of the shifty, efficiency, and zeal with which you have fulfilled the dulies of your mission, and his sincer regret that your retirement deprives the service of one of his most homosele efficers.

The President trusts that you will find it convenient to continue in the performance of your functions until resieved by your successors entrance upon his duties. The lion Thomas P. Bayand of Delaware has been interested in our proposed in the service of the provision of the Pritain the Agresty to toversment, this designation having been contexted in the Agresty to the provision of a provision having been contexted to the hest first Ambassador to the United States. You will be they first Ambassador to the United States. You will be duly advised when the appointment is indee.

Waster Q thersian beer early of States.

To-day's session of the Senate was devoted on the question of the admission of the Sena What We Say

But what Hood's Sareaparilla DOES that **Hood's Cures**



Miss Lizzie May Davis Haverbill, Mass.

After the Grip

Nervous Prostration-No Help Except in Hood's

Sure It Saved Her Life. "Have been suffering for two years past with Veryous Prostration which was brought or by a very severe attack of grip. Had

Cold Chills

ilmost every day for nearly three years. Have now taken, on the recommendation of my What five doctors of both Boston and this city ould not do, those three bottles of Hood's Sar saparilla have done for me. I am now well and

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

CURES can walk without a cane. I feel grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I believe I should not

now be alive if it were not for this medicine." -Miss LIZZIE MAY DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

without making regular elections. Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Or.), a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, spoke for nearly three hours in opposition to the majority report of the committee, which favors admission, and in defence of the minority report, which denies the right of State Governors to appoint Senators under such circumstances. Although the question is one purely of constitutional and statutory construction, there is much interest manifested in its determination, but Mr. Mitchell confessed, in the close of his speech, that the die was cast, and that the majority report would be adopted. Then Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.) obtained the floor, and the debate went over till Monday next. The Senate then proceeded to executive business.

Mrs. Cleveland will not receive any one on Good Friday. Those who had appointments for that day may see her on Tuesday, April 4.

The Secretary of the Interior is the first member of the Cabinetto take a house in town, Mr. Smith moved yesterday into the Lamar house, 1,412 Massachusotts avenue. Mrs. Smith and the children will be in Washington

CUTTERS MAY GO TO LAW.

They Talk of Prosecuting the Manufactur T. V. Powderly and the rest of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, who have been in this city for several days, went to Scranton yesterday, leaving the General Executive Board of N. T. A. 231 to carry on the war for the locked-out Federation clothing entters. Powderly did not carry out his promise of making a friendly call on Gompers on the plea that

he was too busy. He sont a telegram excusing The locked-out cutters held a meeting in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, where they were addressed by Mr. John Swinton. Among other

"Last year the American army was called out in five cities. The capitalists called out the militia, which is the biggest army in the world. This year they have changed their tactics. The American bench is called out. They called out a gang of these alleged Judges.

tactics. The American bench is called out. They called out a zang of these alleged Judges. Instead of guns they came out with big wigs and long gowns, and the solemnity of the devil on their faces. The uniform of the soldier inspired fear and the wigs and gowns of the Judges inspire the same feeling.

"Last year the hero of the army was Col. Streator. He hung a white man up by the thumbs, and was himself impaied on the gibbet of public opinion. Does Ricks want to be hung up on the same gibbet?

"The issues they have made are very clear. The strike is the rifle of the army of labor, and the boycott is the bayonet. The strike meets you in front, the boycott, like the bayonet touches you behind.

"If the cutters had as much sense as the clothing manufacturers they would apply the criminal law to them. There is a section which provides that any man who interferes with the right of his employee to belong to the labor unions is subject to fine or imprisonment. Col. Streator, and Judges Ricks, Lawrence, and the rest of them, are taking the first steps toward Government control of public interests."

Committees were appointed to call upon the manufacturers cutside of the association and find out whether or not they were making up goods for association houses. In cases where they are found doing so strikes are to be ordered.

Henry White of the locked-out cutters organization said that they were considering the expediency of taking criminal proceedings against the manufacturers under the conspiracy law.

The Knights of Labor cutters met and received reports. They claimed that seventeen locked-out Federation cutters had joined their organization.

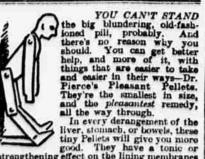
Commissioners Purcell, Feeney, and Robertson of the State Board of Arbitration saw

locked-out Federation cutters had joined their organization.

Commissioners Purcell, Feeney, and Robertson of the State Board of Arbitration saw Messrs. Hoeckstadter, Hornthal, and Mendelson of the Manufacturers' Association, and asked them for a full history of the trouble which they gave. The employees' side will be heard, and the usual perfectory attempt to arbitrate the trouble will be made.

JUDGE RICKS'S POWER.

He Is Writing His Decision in the Aun Arbor Cases and Talks a Little. CLEVELAND, March 30.-Judge Ricks is pre paring his decision in the Ann Arbor cases, and to-day said: "I made a similar order once before, but the case was settled before i was delivered, and being a smaller affair did was delivered, and being a smaller aftair did not attract much attention. You would be surprised to know how many letters I have re-ceived from jurists and lawyers all over the country on this subject, and railroad men tell me it has undoubtedly been the cause of pre-venting a widestread strike throughout the length and breadth of the country. It has done that much good, anyhow."



and the pleasantest remedy, all the way through.

In every derangement of the liver, stomach, or bowels, these tiny Peliets will give you more good. They have a tonic or strengthening effect on the lining membranes of the intestines. This assists and increases the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cures Jaundice. Bilionisness, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness.

For breaking up attacks of Colds, Chills, Fevers, Rhoumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred derangements resulting from severe exposure, nothing can equal them.

They're quaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

What offer could be more business like it.

COL. SHEPARD'S \$100,000 INSURANCE. One Company Refused the Rink, the "Re ord" Says-Renson, Bright's Disease.

From the Issueme Krowd.

The sudden and sad death of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, caused by the administration of ether, has up to this time remained unexplained. The public and the family, in the absence of an autopsy, can, of course, gain no information other than that derived from Drs. McBurney and McLane, two very experienced and careful men. On this occasion, however, we believe they did not exercise the necessary caution, depending upon a superficial examination of the patient and upon appearances that proved deceptive.

It is not our intention to cloud this question with a superfluity of medical terms, but to come right to the point. Col. Elliott F. Shepard aufferred from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and it is well established that it is dangerous to administer ether to a patient suffering from that disease.

to administer ether to a patient suffering from that disease.

In the published statement over the signatures of Drs. McBurney and McLane there appears the following:

Between Feb. 24 and March 24 several examinations of the urins were made, but no evidence of any organic disease of the kidneys was found. His heart and tunes proved to be healthy, and, after careful examination the existence of any disease was excluded, such as might intercers with the proper performance of the proposed operation, which was postponed at Col. Shepard's own requestuatil March 24.

On June 28, 1890, Col. Shepard sought to ob-

...Compact, vigorous ...167 pounds. ...5 feet ble inches. Figure ... Pulse 72
Chest at inspiration 35½ inches.
At expiration 32½ inches.
Any indication of disease 32½ inches.
of the heart or brood vessels slightly thickened.
vessels precling gravity urine 1020
Presence of albumen 7500.
Reaction Acid. Result of examination by Epithelial and granular casts in abundance.

Result of examination by Epithelial and granular the microscope. Sessis in abundance.

A separate examination was made by another doctor, and the above diagnosis was wriffed. Both doctors wrote on the application in answer to the question, "Do you recommend the applicant for insurance?" "No." He was rejected because there was an abundance of casts showing that the kidneys were diseased and the man's life in danger. The editor of the Record was aware of this rejection; and when the above declaration of Drs. McBurney and McLane was made public, sought and interviewed the medical examiner who examined Mr. Shepard. Like all doctors, he objected to "making any trouble for another doctor," and declined to have his name made public. He said, however, in regard to the examination:

I remember it well because of the prominence of the man and the large amount of insurance he sought to obtain. There was no doubt of his condition, and I rejected him, although he had previously obtained insurance in another company. Ferhaps I just happened to eatch the casts. Both Drs. McBurney and NeLane are able and careful men, and it is possible that the inflammation may have subsided, a cleatrix formed, and therefore his physicians failed to find any trouble. This result, te my mind, however, simply verifies my report. There was no doubt about it. Dr. — made a similar result.

We then sought the medical director of the

We then sought the medical director of the company, a man of vast experience, and inquired: "If epithelial casts are found in abundance in the urine, indicating Bright's disease, are they likely to disappear at a later period, so that in a careful test no signs of kidney disease would be apparent?" He said: In a man 60 years of age there is no filly better to be a supported by the said: In a man 50 years of age there is not likely to be any improvement. The disease is usually progressive, and rarely succumbs, although it may be modified by care-ful habits and treatment.

fai habits and treatment.

It is not within the province of this journal to discuss the question whether the doctors in charge of Col. Shepard's welfare did their whole duty, but we do say that when they report that "no evidence of any organic disease of the kidneys was found," their examination must have been of a most superficial character. The ether made apparent what their examination failed to disclose. There is no prevarication about a microscope in the hands of experts, and it has fastened a grave responsibility upon those gentlemen who conducted the fatal operation upon Col. Shepard. That gentleman di! not die of an "idiosyncracy."

The company in which Col. Shepard was insured was the Equitable Life Assurance Society. J. W. Alexander, the First Vice-President of the Equitable, said last night that Col. Shepard carried a \$100,000 policy in his com-

"I am not sure." he said. "whether he was insured before or after the date given in the Record story, but I think it was a little while before. I would prefer not to say anything about it until to-morrow, when I can look up the records and find exactly what are the facts."

Another insurance man said last night that he doubted if the report of the medical examiners as quoted was exactly correct. "In cases were casts are discovered." he

said. " an insurance company won't touch the risk with a ten-foot pole. If epithelial and granular casts in abundance' were discovered. it is dollars to cents that Col. Shepard could not have succeeded in passing an examination for a \$100,000 policy in the Equitable a little while before. The medical examiners of their profession, and it is hardly once in a life time that they make a mistake which may inure to the damage of the com pany. They are too apt to refuse to pass applicants for insurance rather than too ready to pass them, with the exception of the statement of the result of the examination by the microscope. I see nothing in the report that would indicate the presence of Bright's disease. It could hardly be possible that at the time the physicians of the Equitable examined Col. Shepard there were no easts, and later, when the other company men examined him, there were casts, and when Drs. McBurney and McLane examined him later still there were no casts. It seems to me that the cause of Col. Shepard's death was 'idiosyncracy.' "

LENA DE MERVILLE'S VAGRANTS. Presentment by the Grand Jury on the Re-lease of Eight French Women,

The March Grand Jury, through Foreman Heaton, in a presentment which was handed up to Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions resterday expressed their general opin-ion of the custom of Police Justices of recommending the discharge of prisoners commit ted by other Justices, and made particular reference to Police Justice Grady and Chief Clerk Conrad Smyth, who brought about the discharge of eight French women from Lena de Merville's house, who had been sent to the

sland for six months by Justice Taintor. They found that the Commissioners of Charltles and Correction had been making these

ties and Correction had been making these discharges in accordance with a thirty-year-old custom, and in ignorance of the fact that they were illegal.

Justice Grady also admitted that he had not seen the amended law, which allows a Justice to direct the the discharge of vagrants of his own committing only. He acted in these cases upon information received from Mr. Smyth, which was to the effect that two of the women had been committed by perjured testimony, and that all of them would leave the country and go back to France if they were released.

The Grand July say that if Clerk kmyth's statement as to the perjury was of sufficient importance to move Justice Grady to recommend the discharges, he certainly should have taken some cognizance of the fact that perjury had been committed. The presentment says:

11 is a significant fact that Commissioners, Police

jury had been committed. The presentment, says a significant fact that Commissioners, Police during and Cierk of the court have all contessed a launcitable ignorance of the law and that in this case expensity they assisted in the reinage of disorderly persons sentenced from a house that had become notominos in its hearthermon, and whose proprieties had been frequently before the court.

The practice of issuing recommendations for discharge of variants had become so common and was exercised so frequently by Police Justices, unarquanted with the reasons for the commitments, that it has operated substantially as a parden, where no pardoning power was vested, and must have destroyed the force of all such sentences.

The Strike Caused by the Discharge of Drilaquent Driver. The men employed by the Mutual Brewing

omnany in College Point have gone on strike to compel the company to reinstate Driver Thomas Condrauf, who was recently discharged. The men assert that Condrauf discharged. The men assert that Condrauf was discharged in violation of the rules of the Brewing Union to which they all belong. I resident Caliman says Condrauf was discharged for violating one of the rules of the company in delivering beer to a consumer who was poor pay without getting the money. He admits the driver afterward made good for his error out of his wages. President Caliman is also connected with an ale brewery in New York city, the employees of which belong to the Knights of Labor. He wants his men in College Foint to join this organization instead of the Brewers Union, as he says it is easier to deal with one labor union than with two. THIS WONDERFUL AGE.

PHENOMENAL ADVANCEMENT WHICH IS EVERYWHERE DEING MADE

Unusual Statement by the Maunger of the Telegraph Age - He Talks About the Greatest of Modern Discoveries.

The most important and rapid advances nade at the present day have been in electricity. Mr. Edison infused a new life into the subject, and many other able men have seconded his efforts. Prominent among these is Mr. John H. Glover of the Telegraph Age. whose headquarters are in Temple Court building. New York. Mr. Glover has been a most able and conscientious worker, and his experience is well worth relating and can be read with the greatest of interest:



"My extensive duties and cares," he said "can hardly be described. One who is interested in electricity almost forgets himself in pursuing its fascinating study. I finally bepursuing its fascinating study. I finally became almost a complete wreck, so much so that on the slightest excitement I would be thrown into a semi-fainting condition, that would leave me in a still worse state. Things finally reached such a point that I had to avoid everybody and live completely within myself. Upon the slightest excitement a cold sweat would break out all over me. I would have a great feeling of emptinees in my stomach, producing great weakness, almost fainting. I never knew what it was to sleep. Hour after hour would pass away and find me awake. In the morning I would rise with aching head and burning ages. Food was a burden to me, my stomach failing to digest it. Such was my condition up to a comparatively short while ago.

my stomach failing to digest it. Such was my condition up to a comparatively short while sgo.

"By chance I saw in the papers a statement from a young lady whose infirmities coincided almost exactly with my own. I did not suppose any one had ever suffered so much as I had, but I determined to try to regain my health in the same manner by which the young lady of whom I had heard regained hers. Frankly, the results at first were disappointing, but, nevertheless. I continued. A change for the better occurred, and, encouraged, I kept on. My strength gradually returned, my sleep improved. I began to eat with comfort, hope came back to me, my confidence was restored in fact I am a well man to-day, and my restoration is entirely due to that great discovery. Paine's colery compound, which alone delivered me from the terrible condition I had been in for years.

"I have been investigating matters of late, and I am convinced there are many men and women who are, perhaps, not in so bad a condition as I once was, but who, still, are sufferors from nervous disorders, headaches, insomia, loss of appetite, and the thousand troubles which come in the train of a brokendown, nervous condition. I believe that all these people can be relieved and raturned to a perfect condition by the same means I so successfully employed. There is one point I wish to urge strongly. Do not expect too much from one bottle, or from two or three for that matter, but faithfully use the compound, confident of the fact that a cure will eventually be effected. I know little about this great compound aside from what it has done for me and others, but I certainly deem it to be the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century are so subject!"

The above clear and outspoken words of Mr. Giover require little comment. They are from

subject!"
The above clear and outspoken words of Mr.
Glover require little comment. They are from
a man of the highest standing, and they tel
their own story. That there are thousands of
men and women who will be glad to hear of
them and profit thereby there can be no doubt
and it is a pleasure to reproduce them.—Ado.

CRUSHED BETWEEN SISTER BOATS.

The Edward Hayes Sinks and Her Skipper's Baby and His Old Friend Are Drowned. The coal-laden canalboat Edward Hayes, with the bodies of a man and a baby, lies at the oot of Thirty-seventh street, East River. The boat sank early yesterday morning while in dock, carrying down with her David Williams. little while before. The medical examiners of all the great companies are men at the head of three-months-old daughter of the captain of

The Haves arrived from Port Liberty in the

afternoon with four other boats lashed side by side. When put into the dock she was the fourth boat in the tow, with the Houston on one side and the E. M. Wrighting on the on one side and the E. M. Wrighting on the other. Swells from steam craft going up and down the river gave the Hayes many hard knocks, and she sprang a leak. Her numping gear was out of order, and Capt. Carman went ashore to make arrangements for having it overhauled. He met an old friend, David Williams, and they returned to the boat.

The skipper, his friend, and Mrs. Carman sat in the cabin until a late hour. The baby was asleep in its crib.

Capt. McKeon of the Wrighting was aroused by the sinking of the Hayes. He ran on deck, and, grabbling a rope, threw it to Capt. Carman, who was drifting up stream on the tide. The rope fell short, and Capt. Carman, who was clinging to a board, soon vanished in the dark ness.

The craw of the capal boat Shamenek heart.

was clinging to a board, soon vanished in the darkness.

The crew of the canal boat Shamrock heard the imperilled skippor's cries, and they launched a yawi and saved him.

Capt. Mcheon of the Wrightman heard a woman's moan from the river, and, peering over the boat's side by the light of his lantern. he saw Mrs. Carman clinging to a fender. Mrs. McKeon helped to get Mrs. Carman aboard. She and her husband were sent to Boilevus. aboard. She and her husband were sent to Bellsvus.

Mrs. Carman said she was awakened by her husband just before the boat sank. She nicked up her baby and made for the companionway. She was overwhelmed by rushing water, and the baby was torn from her arms, Williams was not seen, and it is supposed that he was drowned in his berth.

Satolil Celebrates Pontifical Mass,

BALTIMORE, March 30 .- Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated to-day in the cathedral has was centrated today in the lasted two by Archbishop Satolii. The service lasted two hours. Cardinal Gibbons was present, and closed the long procession of acolytes, semi-narians, and priests. There was no sermon.



Face -very good cause for it. She does her washing and cleaning without

is like her face - just twice as long as it ought to be. That's not the worst of

it, her work isn't as well done. Tires her out, and hurts whatever she washes with the sub, rub, rub that wears and tears. Pretty hard, isn't it? Millions of women think so. They prefer to save time, labor, clothes, and money by washing with Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you,
this is as good as "c," the
same as Pearline "IT'S FALSE—Pearline is new
if peddled; if your grocer sends you an initiall",
to some and these sends you an initially.